EXPLANATION

SEAT of WAR,

ON THE

COAST of *CHORAMANDEL*,

WITH

An ACCOUNT of the WAR.

LONDON:

Printed for T. JEFFERYS, Geographer to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, at the Corner of St. *Martin's-Lane*. MDCCLIV.

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MAP of the Seat of War on the Coaſt of *Choramandel*, &c.

THE Map which this Memoir accompanies, is publiſhed in order to give the Reader a View of the Country which has been the Theatre of the late War, on the Coaſt of *Choramandel*; in which the *Engliſh* and *French* took different Sides, as Friends and Auxiliaries of the contending Parties.

Europeans had but confuſed Ideas of the inland and ſouthern Parts of the hither Peninſula of the *Indies*, before the Miſſioners, eſpecially the Romiſh, entered thoſe Countries to propagate their Religion; and as for more than a Century, none but they had viſited them, none but they were able to give the World exact Informations concerning them. It was with this View in general, as well as to ſerve the Uſes of his Society in particular, that in 1719, *Bouchet* the Jeſuit ſent into *France* a Map of their Miſſions in *Madurey* and the neighbouring Kingdoms, together with the Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Places, as they had been obſerved, or otherwiſe calculated, by the Miſſioners. This Map, which is prefixed to his Letter at the Beginning of the fifteenth Volume of the *Lettres Edifiantes & Curieuſes* in Octavo, includes the Kingdoms of *Madurey*, *Tanjaor*, *Jinji*, *Mayſſur*, and *Karnata*, the Space of above ſix Degrees, that is from the eighth to near the fifteenth Degree of Latitude. The Coaſt extends from Cape *Comori* to beyond *Paliakata* on the eaſt Side; and from the ſame Cape to *Onor* on the *Malabar* Side.

But this Map being drawn by a ſmall Scale of not quite an Inch to one Degree of Latitude, and conſequently not capable of giving the Countries in any conſiderable Detail; the Jeſuits ſent over ſeveral manuſcript Charts, and other Materials, from whence Mr. *D'anville* compoſed a new Map: which

Country very minutely, in Comparison of any Thing which hath been hitherto published. He was employed in this Work, by the *French* East India Company, who probably furnished him with Helps, as well as the Jesuits. In this he has made several Alterations from that of 1737; and even from his first Sheet of *Asia* published in 1752.

His Map is accompanied with a very copious Analysis, full of geographical Erudition; and as we have taken our Map in a Manner wholly from his; we shall not scruple to make use of his Remarks, so far as may serve our Purpose. Our Map extends from South to North the Space of four Degrees, that is from the tenth to the fourteenth Parallel of Latitude; including within those Limits most of the Country which is commonly called *Choramandel*, that is from below Cape *Kalamedu* to a little beyond *Pellakatta*; altho' we are told, by the *Danish* Missioners, that the *Indians* themselves give it larger Dimensions. They divide the hither Peninsula into two Coasts, those of *Malabar* and *Choramandel*. They extend this last, which is separated from the former by the famous Chain of Mountains called *Gatti* or *Gatte*, (running thro' the Peninsula from South to North) from Cape *Komori* to the River *Ganga* or *Ganges*. They say it took the Name of *Chora Mandalum* which signifies, the Kingdom of *Choren*, from a famous *Malabar* King of this Name, which some write *Sboren* others *Soren*; and in Conformity thereto *Sbora* and *Sora mandalum*. *Choromandel* seems to approach nearest the true Name; but many corruptly write *Coromandel*, by mistaking the *Portuguese ch* for *kh*.

This large Extent of Country from Cape *Comori* to the *Ganges* was formerly divided into three great Kingdoms, namely *Pandi Mandalum*, *Chora Mandalum*, (which gave Name to the whole Coast,) and *Tonda Mandalum*: but neither the Bounds nor Extent of these Kingdoms, are ascertained by Authors. What we learn in general from them is this, that of the four Kingdoms into which *Choramandel* is at present divided, (*viz. Tanjor*, *Marawa*, *Madurey*, and *Tonda Mandalum*) *Madurey* comprises the greater Part of *Pandi Mandalum*, or the Kingdom of King *Pandion*; and *Tanjor* most of *Chora Mandalum*: Whence it follows, that *Tonda Mandalum* must include the rest, that is not only the large Country of *Karnatek* or *Karnataka*, (commonly called *Karnata*, and *Karnates*) containing the major Part of the once famous Kingdom of *Bisnagar* and *Narsinga*, but also the whole Country beyond the River *Kristna* or *Krishna*.

The

The Coast of *Choromandalam*, the Part we now treat of, is commonly restrained to much narrower Limits. It extends along the Bay of *Bengal*, which it makes the West Side, from Cape *Kalamedu* in the South, to the Parts a little to the North of *Masuli Patnam*, beyond *Pallakatta*; at which last Place our Map ends, altho' some further, it for or seven Degrees more to the North. 'Tis bounded on that Side by the Coast of *Orixa* or *Orissa*, commonly called *Ulmar*, and Part of *Golconda*; on the South by *Madurey* and *Tanjor*; on the West by *Mayssur* and *Karnateka*; which last is generally considered by Authors as Part of it. But properly speaking no more ought to be comprehended under that Name than the Lands between the Sea and the Mountains; consisting of several Branches or Ridges, which run from South to North at the Distance of forty or fifty Leagues from the Coast.

The Country within these Limits is for the most Part plain, having Hills only in two or three Parts: But it is well furnished with Rivers especially towards the South; the Chief of which are the *Kâwêri* or *Kâvêri*, with its many Branches, the *Wel-arru*, *Gudelam*, *Pal-arru*, and *Kandeler*.

These Rivers render the Country fruitful and pleasant. The Inhabitants of this Coast as well as of the other, are commonly called *Mali-aller*; that is, People of the Mountains (meaning the *Gâtti*) which the *Portugueſe* have corrupted into *Maleywar*, *Malawar*, or *Malabar*: But they call themselves *Tamuli* or *Damuli*; and more antiently were named *Pândi's*.

This Coast is the Part of *India* which is most interesting to Europeans (especially the *English*) as the Chief of their Settlements are upon its Shores.

The chief Place which first occurs in our Course northward from Cape *Kalamedu* is *Nega-patnam* or the *Town of Snakes*, about seven Leagues distant. It is situated at the Mouth of the *Waddaw-arru*, which tho' one of the most considerable Branches of the *Kâwêri*, yet receives only small Vessels: For the Mother-Stream, which divides into as many Branches as the *Ganges* or the *Nile*, (like which last also it forms a *Delta*, thro' which they run), is so diminished by so many Drains, that none of them admit of large Ships, and in Summer Time most of them are dry.

This Place first belonged to the *Portugueſe*, who fortified it: But the *Dutch* took it from them in 1658, and it is at present one of the most considerable Settlements on all the Coast.

Four Leagues from *Nega-patnam* is *Kareykal*, on a River of the same Name, a Branch of the *Waddaw-arru*. This Place, which has a Castle named *Karkanjeri*, was granted to the *French* in 1739 by the King of *Tanjor*, with the Places depending on it: The most considerable of which is *Tiru-maley-rayen*, on the *Weller*, another Branch of the same River four Miles to the South.

The next Place of Note is *Tiranghem badi*, corruptly called by Europeans *Trangabar*, *Tranquebar*, and *Trankembar*. This City belongs to the *Danes* who settled here by grant of the King of *Tanjor* in 1620, and next Year built the Fortress called *Danesburgh*. It is situated at the Mouth of the principal Stream of the *Kâwêri*, which Name it retains.

Kaweri-

Kâwêri-pattnam, called in our Charts *Carical*, [illegible] the *Kâwêri*, [illegible] the Entrance of the [illegible] the great *Kâwêri*. This antient City, [illegible] *Kâweris* of *Ptolemy*: but it is not our Design here to [illegible] of that eminent Geographer, who has made more [illegible] antient Geography of *India*, than any who have [illegible]

About three Miles to the North lies *Tiru-[illegible]*, and [illegible] farther on, is *Tiru-Kotty*, where the *English* have a Cattle, [illegible] the River, at the Mouth whereof it stands. This is called the [illegible] or *Kolb-ram*; and is the most northern, as well as considerable, Branch of the *Kâwêri*.

Thus far the Kingdom of *Tanjûr* extends; and beyond it begins the Country called, by the *Indians*, *Tonda-mandalum*. But before we leave the *Kâwêri* we must give our Readers some Account of it. This is the most considerable River in the south Part of the Peninsula. It rises in the Mountain *Gâtti*, in the N. W. Borders of the Kingdom of *Moyssur* or *Missûr*, and having run quite-thro' this Country with a south-easterly Course, traverses the north Part of *Madurey* to its Capital *Tiru-chira-pâlli*, or *china pâlli*. Three or four Miles to the North-west of this City, it first divides into two great Branches, the most northern whereof is the *Kolladdam*: the other Branch, which passes to the North of the Metropolis, and retains the Name of *Kâwêri*; divides again ten or twelve Miles east of its first Place of Division, into two large Branches, and all of them afterwards into lesser Branches, which amount to at least sixteen or eighteen.

This numerous Issue of Streams redounds the more to its Glory, because, as being reckoned a sacred River, its Holiness is thereby the more diffused thro' the Country, for the Benefit of its Inhabitants. Nor is its Pretence to Holiness of an inferior Kind, since it disputes Precedence even with the *Ganga* or *Ganges* itself. The latter 'tis true always alledged that she was the more worthy of the two, because she lay prostrate at *Wishtnû*'s Feet, from which she is feigned to flow: But the *Kâwêri*, it seems, made a Vow to the same God, which pleased him so well, that he promised to raise her in Dignity above the other: Saying, "If *Ganga* lies at my Feet, I will "go into your Belly." To accomplish this, he placed the miraculous Image in the Temple of *Sirangam*, hereafter mentioned, near *Tiru-china-pâlli*; which Temple being encompassed with the *Kâwêri*, the *Indians* considered this as a full Performance of the God's Promise; and conclude, that *Wishtnû* is actually entered into the Belly of that River. Let the incredulous say what they will, such pretty, ridiculous Stories are certainly great Helps to Devotion. *Bramma* and *Wishtnû* are two of the three created Gods of the first Class among the *Indians*; *Eswara*, *Ishuren* or *Ruddiren* being the third. *Roger* says, that the Image above-mentioned is named *Siringam*, and informs us, that it came from *Bramma*, being the same which he made use of himself; and that it is worshipped in Honour of *Wishtnû*, who they say has been incarnated no fewer than nine Times.

About

About four Leagues beyond *Tire Kotay* is *Parangi Petty*, called by the *Mahometans Mahadi Bandar*, or *Mahadi's Port*; and by Europeans *Porto nuovo*. It stands on the Mouth of the River *Vellaur*, and is quite open: but its Trade has invited both the *English* and *French* to settle Factories there.

Three Miles southward of this Place is *Shidam baram*, called also *Silam baram*, *Chidambaram*, and *Chillambrum*; where there is a magnificent *Indian* Temple called *Shidam baram Iswara*, dedicated to *Iswara* or *Ishwara* in Honour of *Shidam*, or the Air.

The Coast, which for some Space runs north westward to *Porto nuovo*, turns from thence North-eastward as far as *Pallakatte*, and at about five Leagues distance we find *Gudalur* or *Kudelur*, an *Indian* Town belonging to the *English*; who within less than a Mile to the north of it, have the Fort and Factory of *St. David's*; one of the most considerable of their Settlements in the *Indies*. It stands at the Mouth of the River *Gudalam*, on the north Side, and near the Confluence of *Tire-pau-palar*. As to its Latitude, Notice ought to be taken of the gross Error in the Table of the *Mariner's Compass rectify'd*, where it is made to be 12° 5′; which is more North by eleven Minutes than *Pondicherri*, altho' every Body knows it stands so many Minutes to the South of it. Mr. *D'anville* in his *Eclaircissmens* with Surprise takes notice of this enormous Fault in the Charts of the *English* Pilot. In the Table abovementioned, as it were to render the Error more glaring, *Pondicherri*, is placed in the very Line above it at 11°. 54′, which is but one of two Minutes less than the *French* Astronomers have found it. This shews that in Tables designed for the Direction of Navigators, the Conjectures of People ought not to be mixt with what is Fact, and passed on the World for real Observations, as is done in those and other Tables. Nothing of the Kind should be inserted but on the best Authority, which ought to be cited as its Warrant; or the Places at least distinguished whose Latitudes had been actually and well observed. Half a Mile to the North of this Fort the *Dutch* have a Lodge called *Tevene-patnam*, beyond which the River *Panna* falls into the Gulph of *Bengal*.

More than four Leagues from *St. David's* is *Puducheri*, called *Pondicherri* by the *Portugueſe*, and *Pondiſheri* or *Pontiſheri* by the *French*, whose head *Indian* Factory it is, situated at the Mouth of the River of *Jinji*. They settled there in the Year 1674 by Permission of the *Rajah* of *Jinji*, to whom it belonged. This *Rajah* was then Vassal to the King of *Vijapûr* or *Vizapûr*; who having in Conjunction with him of *Golkonda*, destroyed the Remains of the Kingdom of *Biſnagar* or *Narsinga* in 1650, the greater Part of *Karnataka* with all the Country as far as *Porto nuovo*, from that Time named *Mahmûd Bandar*, fell to his Share. But in 1677 the famous *Sevo-ji*, pushing his Conquests in the Kingdom of *Vizapûr*, then rent with Factions, made himself Master of *Jinji* and all its Dependencies. He confirmed the *French* in their Possession of *Pondicherri* by Letters which bear Date in *July*, 1680. In 1693 they had only a small Fort defended by fifty Men, which

the

28 Deg. east of *Paris*. This is the Situation adopted by the [illegible] Observers in this City, and by all the French Geographers after *D'Anville*, who follows the later Observations of [illegible] its Latitude 11° 56' 30", and its Longitude deduced from [illegible] Observations, 77° 25', that is thirty five Minutes less [illegible] Mr. *D'anville* finds more conformable to the Breadth of the [illegible] sula, deduced from itinerary Measures. He makes the Distance between *Pondicherri* and *Mahe* on the *Malabar* Coast, and almost in the same Parallel, 86 Leagues, of 20 to a Degree, whereas other Geographers give 100 Leagues.

Pondicherri has several Villages in its Dependance and among the best *Valdaur* about two Leagues off, where there is a Fort. It lies a little East from the River of *Jinji*, on the Road to the City of that Name, which is almost eleven Leagues distant towards the North West. *Jinji* is both considerable and Strong. The Fortress, which is three Times larger than the Town, is about four *English* Miles in Compass. The Wall is irregularly built, being carried over the Tops of four Mountains, which make so many distinct Fortresses; The chief of which is that in the N. W. Angle, called *Rajah gadu*. It has a double Inclosure, part furnished by the Rock itself. The City lies at the Foot of the Fortress, as does likewise the Palace of the antient *Rajah*'s, separated from the rest by an Intrenchment.

Four Leagues beyond *Pondicherri* is *Konji medu*, commonly called *Konji Mir*, by the *English Collamorye*; and *Alam Parugbe*, or *Alam parvey*, called also *Lamparave*, a Fortress possessed by the *Mogols*, in four Leagues from thence, at the Mouth of the River *Markana*. Five Leagues farther on is a Temple called *Connymere* by the *English*, who have a Factory there: And six Miles thence is *Sadiranga patnam*, that is *the square Town*, commonly called *Sadras-patnam*; which Mr. *Danville* finds by his Memoirs, to be no more than fifteen Leagues distant from *Pondicherri*, altho' other Geographers make it sixteen or seventeen. It belongs to the *Dutch* who have there a considerable Factory, and a Fort; situated on the north Side of the Entrance of the River *Pal arru*, or *Palar*, and on the most northern of the four Streams by which it discharges its Waters into the Sea. This River descending from the Chain of Mountains to the Westward, passes by the Fortresses of *Vaniambari*, *Anur*, *Palli-Konda*, *Wellur*, and *Arkadu* or *Arkat*, which last is twenty Leagues from the Coast. It is reckoned the Capital of *Tonda-mandalum*, or according to others of *Karnatika*; but these seem to be the Names of the same Country, at least one of them includes the other. The *Mogol* Governor of the Province, called *Nâvob* has there his Residence. There is another *Nâvob*, but of inferior Degree, at *Wellur*.

Half

Entrance.

The Distance from *Sadras* to *Mayla-pur* is twelve or thirteen Leagues. In the Way there are two remarkable Places, the first *Mhak-hall-pur* (corruptly *Mavali-puram*) that is, *Figures cut in the Rock*; but it is commonly named the *seven Pagods*, because there are so many *Indian* Temples in that Place. The second is *Kabelan* or *Kobelam*, by some written *Kovelam*, which is a *Dutch* Factory, and within six Leagues of *Mayla-pur*, that is *the Town of Peacocks*, once a very eminent City. 'Tis commonly written *Mallapur*, and called *San Tomé*, or *St. Thomas*, by the *Portugueses*, who became possest of it in 1547, and gave it that Name on a Report or Tradition, that the Apostle preached the Faith and suffered Martyrdom there. But in the *Roman* Martyrology, the Place where he suffered is called *Kalamina*. However on this Foundation they built a Church on a little Hill near the City of *Mayla-pur*; and invented many absurd Legends, which are related by *Gouvea*, *Tachard* and other Jesuits, of all Men least ashamed to propagate palpable Falshoods. *Mayla-pur* is washed on the South Side by a River, which comes from a famous Lake, four or five Leagues off to the West, called *Sbemedu-vakkam*, or *Semboram-pakkam*; said to have been dug by the Command of King *Soren* (rather *Choren*) or his Sister. A Town of the same Name stands on the Side of it.

In the Year 1662, this Place was taken by the King of *Golkonda*'s Forces, assisted by the *Dutch*; and tho' restored again to the *Portugueses*, yet its Commerce which was considerable before, became quite destroyed: To which the Establishment of the *English* at *Madras-patnam*, which is but three Miles distant, did not a little contribute.

This Place for Brevity called *Madras*, is more commonly known to Europeans by the Name of *Fort St. George*; given by the *English* who are Masters of the City, to a Fortress there built by them. The City, whose Figure is a long Square, is divided into two Parts, called the black and white Towns, which together are above two Miles long: but the former is twice as long as the latter, in the Midst of which stands the Fort, about 380 Paces in Length. The whole for its Defence mounted above 100 Cannon: but the *French* attacking it at a Time when the Fortifications were in a very

[illegible]

Between *Madras* and *Pallikatta* two Rivers fall into the Sea, before spoken of, dividing the Slip of Land from the Continent. The [illegible] *Kortalear*, proceeds from a Lake named *Kaweri pakkam*, from a City of the same Name about a Mile from its South End. It is not above two or three Miles from the River *Pera* or *Pennar*, and six from *Madras*. The *Kortalear* croſſing the Channel, forces its Way through the Slip of Land, about the Middle of it, into the Bay of *Bengal*. The ſecond River halfway thence to *Pallikatta* falls alſo in the Channel, but does not paſs thro' the Slip.

Pallikatta, or *Palakat*, called by the native *Indians Porroy-Tekkery*, is become a conſiderable Settlement of the *Dutch*, who have there a ſtrong Fort, to which they have given the Name of *Geldria*, or *Gheldria*. Juſt to the North of it, a great Lake diſcharges its Waters into the Sea, from which it is ſeparated only by a narrow Iſthmus or Slip of Land. This Lake altho' eight Leagues in Length, has not, as Mr. *D'anville* obſerves, appeared in former Maps. But for that Defect not the Geographers are to blame, but the indolent *Dutch*, who have no Inclination to improve the Science, or Curioſity beyond their Commerce.

Pallikatta is properly the northern Boundary of our Map; but before we leave this Place it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the Word *Palli*, *Pali*, and by a ſmall Tranſition *Balli*, found in the Name of this and ſeveral other Places of the Country, gives room to conjecture, that the *Balli* or *Palli* Language, which is the learned Language, wherein all the ſacred Books of the *Siameſes* are written, is or was the Language of theſe Parts: And that it croſſed the Gulph into the farther Peninſula, with the Sect of *Budda*, who ſome Ages ago were driven-out of the hither Peninſula by the Intrigues of the *Brammans*.

With regard to the inland Places in this Part of the Coaſt, there is one of ſpecial Note about thirty Leagues diſtant weſtward from *Pallikatta*, and three Days Journey from *Madras*. This is *Tiru-pelti*, or as the *Daniſh* Miſſioners write it *Tiru-poai*, commonly called *Tripeti*, and by *Tavernier*, *Tripanti*. It is the *Loretto* of this Part of *India*, and no leſs celebrated for its crowded Pilgrimages, wealthy Offerings, and Miracles wrought there: which ſhews that the *Indian* Clergy underſtand their Intereſts as well as thoſe of Europe; and that Prieſtcraft is the ſame Thing all the

covered in Stone over the Temple in Golconda. From whence we learn that this Deity retains the same Principle with most of the Gentile Nations, that the Deity does not, that is cannot, defend himself against the Violence of Men or the Elements, yet he can punish the Offenders, which is Comfort enough. For by the same Rule that they believe he punishes, which is from the Event, it follows that he cannot defend. However that be, *Tripeti* is a very important Place in *India*. It is also of Importance to us as it helps to discover the Situation of *Chandegri*, the Capital of *Bisnagar* or *Narsinga*, a Kingdom famous above the Time abovementioned, and for many Ages before. For altho' it has hitherto been unknown to the Geographers, and even to Mr. *De Isle*, who in his Map of the Coast of *Malabar* and *Coromandel*, places it about 25 Leagues from *Tira-petti*, yet it appears from good Authority, that it is no more than one League distant.

Mr. *D'anville* quotes *Jarric's Thesaurus* * for his Information, and says it is to be found no where else: But *Jarric*, who was not in *India* himself, must have had that Circumstance from some other Author. In effect, this Author was *Nicolas Pimenta*, Visitor and Provincial of the Jesuits in *India*; and indeed *Jarric* mentions him in the Affairs of the *Bisnagar* Mission †, but not as the Person from whom he relates the Passage. The Letter of *Pimenta* in which the Point in Question is mentioned, is inserted in the Collection of Jesuits Letters *de rebus Japonicis, Indicis & Peruanis*, published by *J. Hay* of the same Society at *Antwerp* 1605, in 8°. p. 809. ‡ Besides this Letter which gives an Account of his Journey into the northern Parts of *Bisnagar*, there are in the same Volume several others of the Jesuits sent by him from *India* to *Claud. Aquaviva*, General of the Society; Containing many curious Particulars, relating to both the History and Geography of the Country at that

* L. 2. p. 572. probably of the *French* Translation. In the *Latin* Edit. of *Cologne* in 1615 it is found Part 3. l. 2. c. 18. p. 356.

† Ibid. cap. 17. *in initio & alibi.*

‡ The Passage is found p. 836. *Purchas* who has given an Extract from *Pimenta's* Letters, among the rest mentions the Remark that *Tripeti* is three Miles from *Chandegrin*. See his *Pilgrims* Vol 2. p. 1749.

Time

[illegible] which have escaped the Notice of the [illegible]

[illegible] be more conformable to the *Italian* Names of Places, [illegible] *gueri*. However we may agree with Mr. *D'Anville*, as to the [illegible] of his Name, we are obliged to differ from him with regard to the [illegible] He was led doubtless to think thus from *Jarric*'s beginning the first [illegible] with a *ch*; imagining that as this Author wrote in *Latin*, he used that Letter for *kh*. Yet if it be conſidered, that *Jarric* follows almoſt [illegible] *Franciſco Fernandez*, whoſe Letters firſt occur †, the Preſumption will be ſtrong on the other Side of the Queſtion: For being *Portugueſes* they probably ſpelled the Name according to their own Orthography. But whatever Way *Jarric* deſigned thoſe Letters ſhould be pronounced, if Mr. *D'Anville* had ſeen *Fernandez*'s own Letter abovementioned, he would have been convinced that the Name ought to be written *Chandegri*, as in *English*, or *Chandegri*, as the *French* write, and not *Khandegri*. For the Viſitor uſing the *Italian* Spelling, either becauſe an *Italian* himſelf, or in Compliment to his General *Aquaviva*, writes *Ciandegri*; as elſewhere he does *Cocin*, inſtead of *Cochin*, as the *Portugueſes* ſpell it. And from this Circumſtance, which muſt have been obſerved by *Jarric*, one of the moſt exact and judicious of the miſſionary Hiſtorians, it is to be preſumed, that he uſed the *ch* on this Occaſion as a *Portugueſe* Character, and not as the *Latin ch*, which is equivalent to *kh*.

The next Thing to be taken Notice of, is what Mr. *D'anville* ſays, *p.* 94, with Reſpect to the River on which the City of *Biſnagar* is ſeated. *Barros* calls it *Nagondi*: But Mr. *D'anville* thinks it a Miſtake, for *Nago-nidi*, as he reads it: becauſe *Nidi*, as well as *Nadi*, are Appellatives which ſignify *a River*. But if Mr. *D'anville* pleaſes to look into *Cæſar Frederic*, who was at *Bezenagar* or *Biſnagar* ‡, in 1565, and ſtaid there ſix Months, he will find that the great *Barros* (as he is deſervedly called) is perfectly right, or very near the Matter: for *Frederic* calls the River, which waſhes the Walls of that vaſt Capital (according to him, 24 Miles in Compaſs) *Nigundi*.

Mr. *D'anville* aſſerts in the third Place, *p.* 127, that *Biſnagar* and *Narſinga* are two diſtinct Kingdoms, and that Geographers and Hiſtorians have, without any Grounds, made them one and the ſame; or, as he expreſſes it, have con-

† *Hay* de Reb. Jap. Ind. &c. P. 741. and 730, they write *Chandegri*, or rather *Chandegrin*.

‡ The true Name in *Engliſh* Spelling ſeems to be *Vija Nagar*, or as *Della Valli* writes, *Vidianagar*.

founded

[redacted]

Had *Jarric* and twenty other Historians affirmed so much, their Authority ought to have no Weight against the unanimous Testimony of Travellers, who visited and resided in the Country, for several Years during the Existence of that Monarchy. But the Truth is, that *Jarric* says nothing like what *Mr. D'Anville* supposes he does; and I believe it will be difficult to produce any good Author on that Side of the Question.

Jarric, in the Place where he speaks of the taking of *Goa* by *Albuquerque*, is so far from saying *Adel Khân* was King of *Bisnagar*, that, on the contrary, in the preceding Chapter, he speaks of the Kings of *Bezenagar* and *Narsinga* as the same Prince; and, in the Year 1510, supposing them to have been different Princes, they must have been *Rajahs* from the Account given by *Frederic* and *de Faria*. This last Author, in the first Part of his *Asia Portugueſa*, Chap. 9. Sect. 2. plainly distinguishes between *Hidalcan* or *Adel Khân* and the King of *Bezenagar*; for he places the latter among the *Pagan* Princes of *India*, and the former, whom he there calls a great Commander of *Dekkan*, he frequently elsewhere stiles King of *Vizapor*. He likewise seems to have made Use of the same Authors, from whom *Jarric* drew his Materials, &c.

But in order to set this Matter in a proper Light, and at the same Time give the Reader a Sketch of this curious, but very obscure Part of *Indian* History, it will be necessary briefly to state the Revolutions which have happened in this Peninsula. The most consistent, as well as best supported Ac-

* By others *Vishnagar*. *Roger* in his *Moeurs des Bramins* calls him *Wenkatapetti*. The same mentioned by Mr. *D'Anville* as reigning at *Chandagri*, in 1599.

† Thesaur. Rer. Indic. l. 1. c. 3.

‡ He seems to have been the Rama of Sanscrit and

count

Kasso-al Idalcan, [illegible]

[illegible] Dominions extended from *Zeitan* near *Goa* (which he took from the *Portuguese*, with 735,000 Men,) to the Temple of *Tirupati* (or *Tirumalai*) within 12 Miles of St. *Thomas*, on the *Coromandel* Coast. But not many Years after, a great Revolution happened in that Empire: [illegible] *Vijiya*, with about eight other Brothers imprisoned the King, and usurped the Government, the eldest named *Rama Rajah*, assuming the Title. In 1563, being attacked by four Moorish Kings, *Hussein Nizam*, *Mamud* of *Kalbergah*, *Kotbb Shah*,† and *Viridi*; by the Treachery of two *Mahometan* Generals, *Rama Rajah*,‡ and his youngest Brother was slain in Battle. The lawful Prince was carried from *Bezanagar*, with those who fled, and the victorious Kings entered the City; but after six Months Stay, abandoned it. *Timi Rajah*, the second Brother, who had escaped the Slaughter, returned to *Bezanagar*: but his Son having slain the lawful King in Prison, the Nobles revolted, and several assumed the royal Title.

On Account of these Distractions, in 1567 he removed his Court to *Pengonda*, or *Penekonda*, a Castle eight Days Journey distant to the S. E. The next Remove probably was to *Chandegri*, about 10 Days E. by S. of *Penegonda*. But whether *Venkatapati*, who reigned there in 1597, and his Successors were of the Race of *Timi Rajah*, or the former Kings, is uncertain.

* Scarce two Travellers or Historians agree in their Account of this grand Event: Every one relating it differently, either with respect to the Time, or the Name and Religion of the King in whose Reign it happened; which is occasioned by their having confounded the Events of different Times together.

† By *Frederic* written *Dialcan*, *Zamaluc*, and *Catamaluc*. Such strange Corruptions of Names perplex History——Hence it appears, that the eight Sharers of *Deccan* were reduced to four, and from this time we hear no more of the last.

‡ He seems to have been the *Ramras* of *Bernier*, and *Fryer*, who says he was 96 Years old, but that he was sole Monarch of *India*, and lived about the Year 1424.

Howeve

first

This Account of *De Orta* agrees better with *de Faria's* than does that inferred in *Thevenot's* Travels: But after all, what he relates concerning the Time and Cauſe of the Revolution in *Dekkan* muſt needs be erroneous: for it is inconſiſtent not only with the eſtabliſhed Facts in the *Portugueſe* Hiſtory, which prove thoſe Potentates to have exiſted before the Siege of *Goa*, whom *de Orta* does not give Riſe to till after the Middle of the ſixteenth Century; But it is inconſiſtent even with his own Relation of Matters, which confirms *de Faria's* Account; for ſpeaking in particular of theſe Uſurpers, he ſays, that the great Grandfather of the *Adel Shâh* who then reigned (in 1546) died in 1535, and was the ſame Prince from whom the *Portugueſes* twice took *Goa*. But how could this be, if the Revolution of *Dekkan*, which ſplit it among ſo many different States, happened in the Time of *Shâh Alem*? Nor could there be a new Succeſſion of Princes under the ſame Title; for the

Adel

Adel Shah, who then reigned, was great Grandson of the first Usurper, who [illegible] Years before, [illegible] the Grandfather of [illegible] was a great Friend [illegible] which was a Year before the Siege of *Goa*, and that *Farid* died in 1570.

It appearing that *de Orta* from the Time he received his Information concerning the Revolution of Deccan, in the Time he pretended it should [illegible] Consideration, who pointed out to him, by [illegible] from the same Circumstances, and others which might [illegible], it follows, that *de Orta* as well as *Thevenot* has joined the Events of two different Periods together; and that the Revolution of Deccan, which produced so many new independent Monarchies, could not [illegible] have happened after the Moguls were settled in *Hindostan*; but must have taken place several Years before their Empire was founded under *Babar*, so that it towards the End of the fifteenth Century, some few Years before the *Portuguese* discovered the *East-Indies* by Sea; and not so far back as the thirteenth or fourteenth Centuries, under we know not what Kings, according to *Barros* and *Faria*, who were imposed on by another great Tradition of the *Indians*, fond of magnifying and giving Antiquity to their Empire.

These discording Accounts concerning the Point in Question, which never yet, that we know of, hath been duly considered by either Geographers or Historians, are so many flagrant Instances of the great Inattention of Travellers; and demonstrate, with how much Caution their Relations of foreign Affairs ought to be read, when penned from the Report of the Natives, and not taken immediately from the Historians of the respective Countries.

It may be alledged in Behalf of those Travellers, except *de Orta*, that they were in *India* at Times remote from the Event in Question, and therefore were liable to be deceived. But nothing can be said in Excuse for the *Portuguese* Physician, who being on the Spot, and seeing no Tokens of a great Revolution in the Country, was yet perswaded, against the Conviction both of his Senses and Reason, to believe that there was one; as much as if he had been Witness of the March of Armies, and all the Battle which must have attended so remarkable an Event.

However this ought not to prejudice the Reader against what he relates mostly on his own Knowledge, concerning the several States into which *Dekkan* was at that Time divided, and the Succession of their respective Princes: on the contrary it seems to deserve full Credit, and ought to be looked on as a precious Morsel of History, much more distinct and satisfactory than that of *de Faria*; who in this, as well as many other important Matters, is very defective, obscure, and inaccurate; owing not more to

* *Melek Viridi* was a Title like that of *Adil Shah*, and was not extinct in 1565, when *Bezenagar* was taken; only two Years before *Cæsar Frederic* got thither.

Foundation.

It was under Pretence of restraining the Incursions of the *Mabarattas*, that *Nizâm al Mulk*, who kept the Government of *Dekkan* in his Hands against the Inclination of the Court, excused himself from going thither in 1722, when sent for by *Mahammed Shâh*, to make him his Wazîr or Vezir. He was at that Time grown very powerful in the Country, where he continued as *Sewbeh-dâr*, or Lord Lieutenant of *Vijapûr* or *Viziapûr*; *Heydr Abâd*, formerly called *Beghanagar*, Capital of *Golkonda*; *Aurang Abâd*, and other Territories; whose Revenues he appropriated to maintain an Army to keep in Awe the *Maha-rattas*, inhabiting the Western Part of *Viziapûr*, whom notwithstanding he permitted to plunder and lay waste several Provinces of the Empire; well knowing that with their Assistance he might defy any Attempts which could be made against him from Court. At last in 1738, the *Maha-rattas* becoming very formidable, and *Nâdir Shâh* having besieged

Kandahâr,

The present Emperor, *Mohammed Shah*, succeeded his Father *Jehan Shah*, in the Year 1719, when he was but seventeen Years of Age. He was then under the Tuition of the Eunuch *Kummer ul Dien Khan*, who, as Prime Minister, governed the Empire with the Title of *Vizier*. He was a Man of Parts, and Experience in Affairs, but of a Temper too haughty to please the Court, or the Nobility. He was succeeded by *Sadit Khan*, who was Governor of the Province of *Oude*, when the Emperor *Mohammed Shah* ascended the Throne. He was a Man of Courage, and Conduct, and had been long in the Service of the Court, when he was raised to the Dignity of Vizier. He was succeeded by *Nizam ul Mulk*, who was Governor of the Province of *Dekan*, when the Emperor *Mohammed Shah* ascended the Throne. He was a Man of Courage, and Conduct, and had been long in the Service of the Court, when he was raised to the Dignity of Vizier.

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As this Revolution in the Mogol's Empire was brought about, by Means of *Nizam ul Mulk*, whom we shall henceforth name *Asof Jah*, so at the Conclusion of it, we are told that the sovereign Authority settled in the Hands of that wise Minister and experienced Soldier: who governed the Empire under Orders of the *Persian* Monarch, with an Army of 180,000 Men, encamped at the Gates of *Delhi*, to keep the *Rajahs* of that Capital in Awe; while *Mohammed Shah*, confined to his *Seray* or Palace, rarely stirred out of it, and always under a strong Guard.

Mean Time the *Mahrattas* or *Gentus*, not willing to sit idle in such a favourable Juncture, in 1740, began their Incursions, which at first they made as far as the *Ganges*: then turning their Arms Westward, they subdued all the Country possessed by the *Portugueses*; and would have taken *Goa* itself, which they besieged, but for the Forts which defended it. The Loss of that Place would have at once ruined all the *Romish* Missions in the hither Peninsula, and *Selan* or *Ceylon*, because they subsist by the Pensions assigned them by the King of *Portugal*, on the Revenues of *Goa*.

[illegible]

were Ruin, with most of the Army; the few escaping [illegible] taken Prisoners.

As soon as this News reached Madras, Dupl[illegible] [illegible] Ministry, Wife and Children, with all their Effects, [illegible] Fleet, bid to Pondicherri, three Days journey from thence; [illegible] were received and entertained by Mr. Dupleix, Governor of that Place.

At the same Time several eminent Shroffs (or Bankers) and wealthy Merchants retired to Madras and settled there; so that this Revolution of the Malabarians turned out to the Advantage of the English Company.

Pondicherri is a large City, yet it is defended only by a Contemptible Clay-built Wall with Earth; so that the Garrison, for fear of being cut to the Sea-side, if they made any Resistance, suffered the Enemy to possess the Place, while they stay'd at this Capital, they sent a Letter by two Horsemen to the Governor of Madras, to let him know, that they had large Demands on the Company, which, they said, they would settle at Leisure; and in the mean Time required 30,000 Pagodas in Part, towards the Payment of their Army. "As this Letter was carried by only two Horsemen, it was "not difficult for him (says the Author of the Letter to a Proprietor of the "East-India Company) to return an Answer; but he would not have found "it so easy, considering the Condition which the Place then was in, to have "avoided parting with a round Sum, if they had backed their Demand by "marching a much less Number than their whole Force against the Town." That this must have been the Case, may be concluded from Captain Barnet's Account of the Condition of the Place, sent to the Directors of the *East-India* Company from on Board the *Deptford*, in *Madras* Road, *Sep.* 24th, 1745; "that the Works seemed built rather by Chance than Design: that the Bastions were placed contrary to all Rules; and the Curtain no better than a "long unflanked Garden Wall: that the Garrison was so weak, he said, if "he was Governor, he should never sleep sound in a *French* War, in case "there were five hundred *Europeans* in *Pondicherri*. That the Embrazures "towards the Sea were for Form, not Use, there being no Rampart to mount "Guns on: that the Distance between the Bastions was very great, occupied "by a long weak Wall, without either Flank or Defence; so that two sixty

* The Author of a Letter to a Proprietor of the *East-India* Company says, 90,000.

"Gun

[illegible] at this Time [illegible] Conſtancy all the [illegible] Diverſion made by the Son of *Aly Tſa* [illegible]

[illegible] another conſiderable City, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, [illegible] with Stone, and regularly fortified. It is [illegible] Wall, and a Ditch full of Crocodiles. As [illegible] Artillery beyond the Mountains, they pro- [illegible] Purſuit, a little City, the Reſidence of a *Nâvab* which they took and plundered. They did the like in *Jingame*, *Tirune-maley* or *Tirune-mely*, *Kandeveram*, and all the other Places whither they diſperſed themſelves. However they ſet fire to very few Places, and killed none of the Inhabitants, but thoſe who oppoſed them; excepting ſuch Heads of Villages as died under the Whip, applyed to make them confeſs whether any Treaſure or Effects were concealed. At *Tirune-maley*, they acquired a very great Booty at one Stroke. For the *Indians* imagining that the *Mauraattas* durſt not approach the Temple of their God *Ranren* (or *Iſwa-ren*,) had conveyed all their Riches thither. But the pious *Gentus*, took not only the Goods which they found there, but alſo the conſecrated female Dancers belonging to it. If they did not ſpare the Repoſitories of their own Images, it may be preſumed they gave no Quarter to thoſe of the Romaniſts, which the Miſſioners abandoned to the Mercy of thoſe Ravagers.

Nor could the King of *Méyſûr* or *Maiſûr* himſelf with a powerful Army defend his Dominions, which, after defeating his Forces, they entered; where they committed all Sorts of Rapine. But the Territories which they invaded, ſuffered in nothing ſo much as the Cattle and young Children of both Sexes, whom they carried away. In ſpite of the rainy Seaſon, they continued their Incurſions as far as *Porto novo* belonging to the *Dutch*, which they took and plundered. They intended to have done the like to *Pondicherri*, and advanced within three Leagues of it: But finding the *French* prepared to receive them, they deſiſted; and changing their Rout marched towards *Madurey*, the Conqueſt of which Kingdom coſt them no great Trouble. The Jeſuit Miſſioners, whoſe Churches were all pillaged, and two of them burnt, fled to *Tirû-chira-palli*, which is, ſays our Author *, a pretty good Place, and the Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame Name. It was conquered not long ſince by *Skânder Sbâh*, who for that Service was made a *Nâvab* by the Mogol Emperor.

* *P. Saignes* ap. Lettr. Ediff. & Curieuſ. Rec. 26, p. 257.

This

dispose of it.

The Designs of these Invaders were not [illegible] City: for they gave out, that they relolved to [illegible] having setup another Prince in his Room, as [illegible] either reduce all the European Settlements, or [illegible] tribution. At *Pondicherri* was the Place which [illegible] *Arkât*, and to which the Nâvob's Family had retired, it became the Object of their Resentment. But they were obliged to leave the [illegible] unfinished for the Reason before mentioned. [illegible] make War with Design to keep the Cities and Territories which they [illegible] due, but only for Sake of Plunder, they abandoned *Arkât*, six Days after they had made themselves Masters of it. Hereupon *Dost ali Khân*, assembling about 20,000 of his scattered Troops, returned to that City, and accommodated Matters with the Enemy, paying them a considerable Sum of Money. When he had informed *Asof Jâh* of the kind Reception which he had met with at *Pondicherri*, that Minister wrote a Letter of Thanks to Mr. *du Mas*, and sent him a *Serropab*, that is, an Habit in the mogol Fashion, a Turbân, and a Scarfe. *Mohammed Shâh* afterwards, in Consideration of this Protection given to his Subjects, conferred on the same Gentleman and his Successors in the Government of *Pondicherri*, the Dignity of *Nâvob* with a *Mansab*, or Post commanding 4500 Horse: An Honour never perhaps bestowed before on any European; and by Virtue of which those Governors may think themselves intitled to meddle in the Affairs of the mogol Empire.

To return to the *Maha-rattas* or *Ganims*. They never penetrated so far into *Karnateka*, since *Aurengzib* drove them out of it: For the mogol Governors, by either their Address or Bravery, had always prevented them from crossing the Mountains on that Side: But Jealousy having sown Discord among the Nâvobs of *Arkât*, *Velûr*, *Polûr*, and *Tiru-chira-palli*, altho' Relations, they refused to lend one another Assistance; and by this Means all came to be vanquished one after the other. They were these Animosities which produced the late War in this Part of *India*, of which it is Time to give some Account. We shall not therefore detain our Readers with a Relation of the Misfortune which befel *Madras* in 1746; with regard to which Transaction it may suffice to say, that the *French* offered a Neutrality in the End of the Year 1742: But that notwithstanding the

weak

[illegible] of the Place, and that Mr. De la Bourdonnais had arrived [illegible] Coast, [illegible] Company [illegible] Hopes of taking rich Prizes [illegible] on their Ships; [illegible] them by [illegible] and other Commanders of Men of [illegible] Settlements [illegible] Squadron, [illegible] Company. [illegible] under the Command of Mr. De [illegible] with other Men of War, [illegible] and fought them for three Hours; but the Enemies avoiding to come to a second Engagement, and as [illegible] entirely disappointed, *La Bourdonnais* came before *Madras* with 8 Ships, carrying [illegible] 4000 Land Forces, some of them Europeans, and [illegible] Days: That at the End of this Term, on the 9th of *September*, the Place being judged incapable of sustaining an Assault, the Governor and Garrison agreed to surrender it up, and themselves Prisoners of War: That, however presently after a Ransom was accepted and the Fortress refused: That the 4th of *October La Bourdonnais* departed with seven Ships to attack *Fort St. David*: but it was preserved by a Storm, which rising the next Day, sunk the Duke of *Orleans*, dismasted the *Achilles*, with other Ships, and disabled the whole Squadron, whereof many Men perished.

Mean Time the Animosity continued among the *Nàvabs* or Mogol Governors, every one aspiring to the Possession of *Arkàdu* or *Arkàt*. In 1742, *Dost ali Khan*, who after the Death of his Father had compounded at Madura with the *Mahrattahs*, was cut off by *Murtez ali Khàn*, *Nàvab* of *Vellor*, ten Miles West of *Arkàt*. This was probably done in Favour of *Chunda* or *Chanda Sàhib*, his Brother in Law, who afterwards became Governor of that Capital: But as his Intrusion was not agreeable to the Court, he was dispossessed by *Nàsr Jung*, Lord Lieutenant of *Dekkan*, who resided at *Aurengabàd* Capital of the Province of *Dowlat abàd*, and *Anaverdi Khàn*, placed in his Room.

Chunda Sàhab resolved, if possible, to recover his Government, applied himself to the Count *D'Autueil*, the *French* General at *Pondicherri*, who supplied him with 2000 Sipoys or Sipoys, 60 Khafirs or Blacks, and 420 *French* Soldiers, on Condition, that if successful, he should make a Cession to him of the Town of *Wilnur*, in the Neighbourhood of *Pondicherri*, with its Dependencies, consisting of 45 Villages. This may account for the Conduct of the *French*, who, after obtaining so many Favours from the Court for protecting the lawful Governor of *Arkàt* in 1741, should now fly in its Face, and support a Rebel. It is even said, that the Scheme for dispossessing *Anaverdi Khàn*, was form'd between *Chunda Sàheb*, *Mozaffer Jung* and Mr. *Dupleix*. But how *Mozaffer Jung*, the Nephew of *Nàsr Jung*, (whom, by

Officers of his Army were killed. That Action [illegible] who were engaged with *Chunda Sâheb*'s Horse, with [illegible] had one Officer and ten Dragoons killed, [illegible] among whom was the Count *D'Autreuil* himself. As soon as [illegible] was reinstated in the Government of *Arcot*, he performed the Conditions on which he had obtained the Succours.

After the Battle, *Mohammed ali Khân*, Son of the late *Nawâb* fled to *Tru-china-palli*, or *Trichinopoli*; towards which Place the Enemy immediately marched, as it were with Design to besiege it: But this being discovered to be a Place of great Strength, and *Mohammed ali* being supplied by the *English* with both Men and Ammunition, they thought proper to turn off towards *Tanjor*. After making a Breach in the City Walls, the King compounded with them for a considerable Sum of Money, and the Grant of three Villages to the *French* in the Neighbourhood of *Karykal*. After this, they returned towards *Pondicherri*, and reached the Walls, under which they encamped in the Beginning of *March*, 1750; although greatly harrassed in the Way by some Parties of *Mahrattas* Horse detached for that Purpose, by the *Soubah-dâr* of *Dekkan*, *Nâsr Jing*, who had already entered the Province, with a numerous Army, to chastise the Heretics.

About the Middle of the same Month, being arrived within 20 Miles of *Pondicherri*, it was resolved to send an Embassy to him from St. *David*'s. But before the Presents could be gotten ready, on a Report that the whole Garrison of that Place were marched to join *Menasser Jing* and *Chunda Sâheb*, in order to attack him, Part of the Garrison was detached under Major *Laurence*, to the *Nawab*'s Assistance. At the same Time *Mohammed ali Khân* joined him with the *English*, from *Tru-china-palli*. On the 24th, both Armies approaching pretty near, the Enemy began to cannonade at a Distance: but next Morning about three o' Clock, a Party

* *Nâsr Jing* was his Title, *Ghâzi-eddin* his Name. The first signifies *Victorious in War*, the second, *Champion of Religion*. Fraser's *History of Nadir Shah*, Page 44.

† The Author of the *genuine Account of some late Transactions in the East Indies*, does not explain who the principal Parties were, nor the Cause of the War; which yet surely was as necessary by Way of Notes, as to acquaint us with the Situation of the Places. He supposes those Things known to every Body, which yet are not known to one in ten Thousand. If therefore we should happen to mistake in our Conjectures for want of proper Light, the Reader, we hope, will excuse us.

of

[illegible] the Enemy were so ter-
[illegible] they were [illegible]
[illegible] were also received
[illegible] who deserved Death to his
Enemies. The Pretence which the Assassinators came about, was, to ap-
[illegible] for the [illegible] Revenues to defray the Expences they had al-
ready been at, and might have been at thereafter, in assisting the Sirkar,
or Company's Government; but those Grants being refused, they returned to
St. *David's* the 20th of *June*, while *Nâsr Jing* marched to *Arkât*, where
he continued till *July*. In this Interval, the *French* and their Allies pos-
sessed themselves of the Forts of *Thiag*, *Wandi*, *Trevedi*, and some others
of less Note, within twenty Miles of *Pondicherri*. That of *Wandi* is esteem-
ed almost impregnable, being situated on an exceeding high Hill, and is one
of the Keys to the Province of *Arkât*.

Mohammed Ali, who for some Time had been confirmed by *Nâsr Jing*
in the Nabobship thereof, and had assumed his Father's Name of *Anaverdi*
Khân, awakened by these Successes of the Enemy, came to St. *David's* to
implore Assistance of the *English*, to recover what was lost; alledging that
their Interest was mutual. As it was too apparent, that if the Enemy were
suffered to go on, they would soon be Masters of the whole Province, and
the *French* do all in their Power to drive the *English* out of the Coast: Perhaps
also thinking this a good Opportunity to revenge the Affair of *Madras*, They
once more sent their Troops, under the Command of Captain *Dupe*; who, hav-
ing joined *Mohammed Ali*'s Army in the Middle of *July*, they marched in Con-
junction to *Tara-vâdi*, or *Trevedi*, a strong Fort, 20 Miles S. W. of *Pondicherri*.
They found it garrisoned with *French*, and *French* Colours hoisted: So that no-
thing could be effected, but by regular Approaches. In this Work the
Nâvob's People did not care to assist, and the *English* not chusing to ap-
pear solely in the Affair, nothing was done for three Weeks. It was then
proposed to oblige the Enemy to fight, or starve them in their Camp, by
putting-off their Communication with *Pondicherri*: but, the Fears of his
Officers and People prevailing, neither could the *Navob* hearken to this; so
that the *English* Forces returned to St. *David's* in the Middle of *August*.

The Enemy having been informed, that the *English* were withdrawn, and
the Nâvob so imprudent as to retreat a few Miles; they attacked his Camp
in the Night, and presently routed his whole Army. Most of those who
escaped, fled to *Nâsr Jing* at *Arkât*; as did *Mohammed Ali* himself, who
had only Time to ride-off with a few Horse. Upon this, the Vice-Roy
once more took the Field, and marched towards *Jinjey*, or *Jinji*, into which
the *French* had thrown themselves. As *Nâsr Jing* had little Hopes of

[illegible] by Assault, [illegible]
[illegible] beginning of December, 1750,
[illegible] Delegates [illegible]
[illegible] Town, [illegible]
following Manner. The [illegible] who were
[illegible] Powder gave [illegible]
in [illegible], which [illegible]
firing all before them, [illegible]
and spoke as much Reason [illegible]
was some Time after Day-light, before [illegible]
Enemy having entered his Camp. He had [illegible]
when he met the *Nâvobs* of *Kundenah* and [illegible], whose Quarters
near his own; and reproaching them with Negligence and Cowardice, for
having marched to repulse the Enemy, they answered, that they had no
Enemy but himself, drew their Pistols, and shot him dead. This done,
they cut off his Head, and exposed it on a Spear, to the View of the
Army. Hostilities immediately ceased, and *Mozaffer Jing* (who with
Ja Sâheb, was said to have been in the Conspiracy) was proclaimed Prince
of the Empire, and received the Homage of several of the *Nâvobs* then
present. This unexpected Event must needs have caused great Confusion in
the Camp; but what may appear very extraordinary in these Parts, though
common in the East, in a very few Hours it was as quiet, as if nothing at
all had happened.

This desperate Stroke was a Matter of so great Consequence to the *French*,
that *Dupleix* designed to have built a Town on the Spot, where *Nâsr Jing*
was murdered. He had already laid-out the Plan of it in a most regular
Manner, raised two exceeding fine *Chowltris*, or Houses for Reception of Tra-
vellers, given 2000 *Rupees* to be distributed among Settlers; and granted
them (as Lord Proprietor) great Immunities for a Term of Years. To
complete the whole, he ordered an Inscription to be cut on a Stone in the
French, *Arabic*, *Persian*, and *Hindûân* Characters. But unluckily for the
Vain-glorious Founder (says the Author of the *Genuine Account*) the Town
was destroyed before the Inscription was quite finished.

On the first Notice of *Nâsr Jing*'s Death, *Mohammed Alli* once more fled
to *Tiru-china-palli*; and several of the *Nâvobs*, who had Part in the Con-
spiracy, withdrew their Forces from *Mozaffer Jing*, who marched to *Pon-
dicherri*: into which Place he made a grand Entry, carrying with him *Nâsr
Jing*'s three Brothers Prisoners; his Women, and all his Treasure. A
Month after this, he set-out for *Aureng Abâd*, with a Party of 300 *French*, and
a Train of nine Field Pieces, in order to establish himself in his Uncle's Go-
vernment. On his Departure, he appointed *Chunda Sâheb*, Nâvob of *Arkât*.
This latter staid at *Pondicherri*, till the Middle of *March*, 1751, and then
marched to *Chettam pettu*, or *Chetta-put*, a pretty strong Fort, about 30 (or
40) Miles to the South of *Arkât*, which he gained by Treachery. *Arani*:
or *Arni* Fort, half Way thither was his next Conquest: from whence he

turned

[illegible] 10 Miles to the West of *Arkâd*; whose Governor [illegible]

[illegible] avoided appearing open-

[illegible] between the Nabob *Mo-*

[illegible] long in Diſ-

[illegible] to the

[illegible] a Body of

[illegible] under the Com-

[illegible] who was at *Madras*, [illegible] to obſerve the Enemy's Motions, and [illegible] to *Tiru-china-palli*; whither at the ſame Time Captain *Dalton* [illegible] to give that Place a Poſture of Defence. The Enemy [illegible] on *Tuesday* the 8th of *May* 12 Miles from St. *David's*, re-[illegible] there [illegible] Weeks, while the Confederate Forces were poſted be-[illegible] the two Places. At length both Parties marched towards *Pettondah*, a Fort, 20 Miles Weſt of St. *David's*, where *Mahommed Ali* arrived with all the Force which he could raiſe. Here both Armies lay near each other [illegible] on the oppoſite Sides of the Fort, for three Weeks; in which Time, having been ſtrengthened by Recruits from *England*, Captain *Gingen* was ordered to do all in his Power to bring the Enemy to an Engagement.

With this View, the Governor was ſummoned in the *Nabob*'s Name: but refuſing to admit any Body into his Fort, altho' he owned himſelf a Subject and Friend to *Mahommed Ali*, they began the Attack on the 19th of *June*, by firing the Town. The Governor enraged at this, let-in the *French* at the oppoſite Gate, who began to fire very luſtily with four Field Pieces; and their Army at the ſame Time taking the *Nabob* in Flank, and playing their Artillery, he was obliged to retreat precipitately to *Utaiſir*, 20 Miles diſtant, and half Way to *Tiru-china-palli*; having loſt much Ammunition and Baggage on the Occaſion. The Enemy ſoon following, encamped within five Miles of him, and in a few Days attacked his Vanguard, then commanded by Captain *Dalton*, who repulſed them with conſiderable Loſs. Soon after, ſeveral of the *Nabob*'s Troops deſerted; and the Army not being properly ſupplied with Proviſion, they broke up, and paſſing the *Kalderon* (or *Kol-roon*) a Branch of the *Kâveri*, encamped under the Walls of *Tiru-china-palli*. The Enemy followed them, and croſſing the *Kalderon* alſo, encamped under the famous Temple of *Siringam*, or *Sirangam*,* four Miles to the North of the Confederates. Their Forces were not then ſufficient to lay Siege to that City: But as they daily encreaſed, it was judged expedient with what Troops could be ſpared, to make a Diverſion in the Province of *Arkâd*.

* In a Letter from *Madras* hereafter mentioned, *Sirringam* is called an Iſland, without any Mention of a Temple or Fortification. But theſe two Accounts are reconcileable, for the Temple is ſurrounded by the River *Kâveri*, or a Channel cut from it.

ning

* From this Circumstance it should seem, that *Chanda Sahib*'s Forces had besieged that City; which agrees with the Letter from *Fort St. George*, of the 5th of *July*, 1752.

[illegible] declared himself a Sub-

[illegible] 40 or 50

[illegible] and

[illegible] Captain *Clive* re-

[illegible] to St. *David's*.

[illegible] a considerable Body

[illegible] Miles of *Madras*,

[illegible] Bodies of

[illegible] on a Door, or Bay of Iron to a

[illegible] Pavilion which they found,

[illegible] Upon this, Captain *Clive* was once

more sent to *Madras*, with what Force could be spared; and being re-

inforced there with a Detachment of 160 Men from *Bengal*, some Sipoys,

and a few Horse; he towards the End of *February* 1752, marched out

for *Pondicherry*, about 25 Miles South-West of *Madras*, where the Enemy were

encamped. On the News of his Approach, they broke up, and marched

towards *Arcot*; which, from the Intelligence of Mr. *Duplaix*, that there was

only a Serjeant in the Place, with 18 or 20 Men, they expected to have

found without a Garrison: But Captain *Clive* followed so close at their Heels,

that they were obliged to abandon that Design, and encamp some Miles from

thence, near *Kaveri-pakkam*, called in our Accounts, *Kaveri-pauk*, which

Place was appointed for their Rendezvous. There they lay advantageously

posted to receive the Captain, who was not a little surprized to find them

so near; and their Situation so strong, as scarce to be forced: However,

observing a wide dry-Ditch, with a very high Bank toward their right-Wing,

he immediately struck out of the Road, and threw his Men into it. The

Enemy, deceived with the Account of *Duplaix*, quitted their Post, and

marched towards him. They had 1500 Sipoys, and 100 *French* in Front,

with eight Pieces of Cannon, and 50 *Europeans* more, on a rising Ground,

which made their left Wing; and 1700 Horse to the Right. As this was

what the Captain desired, he came forth to meet them; and advancing to

the very Push of Bayonet, soon made them retire within their Intrench-

ment. But it being now dark, and good Part of his Troops raw, the

Victory remained doubtful: till at length, sending a Detachment round to

fall on the Rear of their Battery, the Design succeeded so well, that entring,

and firing a single Platoon, the *French*, to a Man, threw down their Arms,

and surrendered Prisoners; whilst many of the rest, especially the Horse,

made their Escape under Cover of the Night. In this Battle, Captain *Clive*

made Prisoners, a Lieutenant, 48 *Europeans*, 14 Topasses or *Portugueses* of

the Country; besides killed and wounded about the same Number: he like-

wise

Action.

The brave and fortunate Captain Clive having [illegible] of Enemies, according to Orders, at the [illegible] St. *Davids*, where he arrived the 11th; and in his Way [illegible] fort-Town of that Name, before-mentioned, for the same Time. *Laurence* returned from *England*. And as his own Request had the mand of the Forces given to him. On the 19th of *March*, he with Captain *Clive* for *Tiru-china-palli*, at the Head of a Party of 200 *Europeans*, and 1000 Sipoys, with a large Quantity of Stores and Ammunition for the Army. He proceeded without Molestation, till the 24th, coming near *Koyl-addi*, (or *Kol-addi*) he found an Intrenchment in the Way he was to march, thrown up by a strong Detachment of French, from *Chunda Sâhib*'s Army, who from thence cannonaded him, with Design to interrupt his Passage. This induced Major *Laurence*, on the *Navar*'s Part, to return it; and some Men fell on both Sides: but as the Enemy did not advance, he continued his March the next Day to *Tiru-china-palli*, about 15 Miles distant; and as the Road was in Sight of the Enemy's Camp, they came-out with their whole Force to oppose him. In order to secure the Baggage, he marched to meet them: This brought on a Cannonading, which yet did him little or no Damage; but his Guns galled them exceedingly, and forced them to retreat into a hollow Way. Hereupon, the Major drew-off his Men, and joined the allied Army that Night. In this Action the Enemy lost about 300 Horse, besides *Alum Khân*, a Person of great Interest in the Country.†

After Major *Lawrence* had joined Captain *Gingen*, who was still encamped near *Tiru-china-palli*,‡ Captain *Clive* was detached with 400 *Europeans*, besides some *Maha-ratta* Horse and Sipoys, to cut-off the Enemy's Retreat to *Pondicherri*, in case they should attempt it. As they had a strong Fort called *Sattia-veram*, which was a Temple on the River *Kalderon*, or *Kol-ram*, in the Way to *Utattur*, his Design was to dislodge them; which, after a smart Dispute, he effected. Upon the News of this Loss, *Chunda*

* For which he set sail from *India*, the 12th of *September*, 1750.

† All this is omitted in the *genuine* Account, which only says, they had some fatall Skirmishes on the March from St. *Davids*.

‡ According to the Letter mentioned in the foregoing Note, *Chunda Sâhib* had actually besieged the City, and withdrew soon after the Arrival of this Reinforcement.

Sabeb

[redacted]

The Enemy had still Possession of another fortified Temple; against which, [redacted] encamped on, and a Battery raised within 200 Yards, a Breach was effected with the Ground which Captain Clive advanced to attack. Mean time, the besieged hung out a Flag, to capitulate: but the Sipoys, ignorant of its meaning, and not expecting the Breach, rushed on the Attack; which so intimidated the Enemy, that 25 of them hung themselves into the River, and all perished but four. The Remainder in all 71, with three Officers, were made Prisoners. The Officers complained, that no Regard had been paid to their Flag; although in Reality, if Captain *Clive* had not restrained the Sipoys, the *French* must have been hall cut to Pieces. To the above Complaint, Mr. *Duplex* added another of the Contempt with which that Gentleman had treated his Countrymen: But this Invective must be understood only as the Effect of Resentment for having demolished his new City. In this Place they found a large Quantity of Grain, with some Cannon, and other warlike Stores.

After the Reduction of *Acheropaw*, Captain *Clive*, having received positive Intelligence, that *Dauteuil* had retreated from *Ulattur* that Night, and encamped under the Walls of *Volkonda*; he, on the 30th of *May*, set-out for that Place. He lay at *Ulattur* the same Night, and early next Morning sent before him a Party of *Maha-rattas*, to keep the Enemy in Play, till he came up; which he did about Noon: He then attacked, and driving them out of the Village where they were encamped, made himself Master of their Cannon. They attempted to get into the Fort: but the Governor having shut the Gates for fear of the Confederates, they were forced to scale the Walls, in order to open them. Mean Time, *Clive* made a great Slaughter: but unwilling to destroy them all, sent them a Flag of Truce. This they readily accepted, and a Capitulation was agreed upon; the Terms of which were, that Captain *Dauteuil* and three other Officers should be Prisoners on Parole for one Year: that the rest of the Garrison should be Prisoners, till such Time as they were exchanged; and that the Money and Stores of all Kinds should belong to the *Nabob*, who got pretty well by

this

Stores; that the *French* and other Europeans remain Prisoners of War. That the English Officers have their Liberty on Parole. In the Temple of Arcot were taken 625 *French*, Officers and Volunteers included; twenty-two Pieces of battering Cannon; with some Mortars, and other warlike Stores.

As soon as Srirangam was taken, and the Enemy subdued, Major *Lawrence* set-out from thence on his March through the Province of *Arcot*, in order to settle the Tranquility of it.

During the Course of this War, the *English* have killed and taken Prisoners, an Army much more numerous than their own; with all their Artillery, which amounted to about 40 Pieces of Cannon, and 10 Mortars. They found among the Prisoners about 30 *French* Officers, besides six killed, and upwards of 600 private Men. These acted as Allies to the Rebels, who have almost destroyed the Country; while the *English* gave their Assistance to the lawful Prince (or Governor): who is so sensible of his Obligation to them, "that I have great Hopes, says Major *Lawrence*, (in his Letter of "the 12th of *June*, 1752) our Company will be able to carry-on their "Trade in *India*, to more Advantage than any other *European* Nation." In short, the whole Business of this War was effectuated in a few Sieges, and some Skirmishes; in several of which, not a Man of the *English* Forces was lost; So that in reducing the Blacks to the *Nabob*'s Obedience, and making near 1000 *European* Soldiers Prisoners, they had not 50 Men killed.

The

[redacted]

four in the Morning, diſpoſed the *European* into three Lines, with the Sipoys on their Flanks, and the Horſe in their Rear; and in this Order attacked the *Golden* Rock, lying on their left, which was gained without any Loſs: the Enemy retiring after a faint Reſiſtance, and leaving behind them two Pieces of Cannon. As this Succeſs encouraged the Men greatly, the Major reſolved to puſh on to the main Body; and accordingly advanced to the Sa-

* Probably one of *Nâſir Jing*'s three Brothers, carried Priſoner to *Pondicherri*, by *Morzaffer Jing*, as before related, p. 26.

The greateſt Misfortune was that which happened to Captain *Chaſſe*: who being left by the Major, with a ſmall Party in the Village of *Trivadi*, was ſurrounded and attacked by the whole *French* Forces. He had the Courage to make a Sally in the Night, but loſt two Officers and ſome *Indians*. Next Day, contemning their Summons, they battered his Quarters; and his *Indian* Soldiers refuſing to defend the Breach, they were all taken Priſoners, and carried to *Pondicherri*: where, in a few Days Captain *Chaſſe* died, with the Character of a brave and experienced Officer, altho' under 28 Years of Age.

The *French* Account of this Action agrees nearly with that ſent by Major *Lawrence*. They acknowledge to have loſt 150 Whites in all, ſeven of them Officers, with 10 Pieces of Cannon. They add, that the killed and wounded on both Sides amounted to 800; that the ſecond Action (or that of the *Sugar Loaf* Rock) was much warmer than the firſt. But that, as neither the *Moyſſurians* nor *Maha-rattas* engaged the Enemy, they ſuſpected ſome Treachery on their Side; and the rather as they ſay, the *Maharattas* alone were ſufficient to have cut their whole Army to Pieces. But this Suſpicion is cleared-up by the Account of Major *Lawrence*: that of the *French* adds

* By this, doubtleſs is to be underſtood *Tondamandalum*, mentioned, p. 4. and 6.

† By theſe we preſume muſt be meant the *Pâlliâgars*, or *Poligârs*; the Nobility, among whom the Country is divided. They are Vaſſals of the Prince, but abſolute in their own Territories. By this, and other Inſtances, it appears that the *Engliſh* do not come behind the *French*, in corrupting foreign Names: But we, as well as Mr. *D'anville*, have endeavoured to rectify this Abuſe.

farther,

a Pro-

[illegible] Author [illegible]
[illegible] be omitted to [illegible]
[illegible] with the Decision [illegible]
[illegible] an Author by [illegible]
[illegible] ration of the Names of Places, in which the Travel
[illegible] from to move, who shall imagine [illegible]
this I find in which the Poland and to
the Ministers in the Year 1744 [illegible]
of any of the Names of People or Places [illegible]
is of Cities (properly called) very [illegible]
surely not a Credit, but a Reproach; which [illegible]
void, who is frequently obliged to follow the [illegible]
Names, first coined in foreign Countries by Foreigners, and [illegible]
their Travellers. The only Way however to shun this Reproach, [illegible]
the Inconveniences attending so shameful a Practice, is to give [illegible]
according to their proper Orthography; or, when that is wanting, according
to the Pronunciation of the Natives expressed in *English* Characters. A Thing
which we have attempted to do in this Explanation; and presume, for the
above Reasons, will not be unacceptable to any unprejudiced and judicious
Reader.

To these two literary Enormities let us add a third, of equal bad Tendency.
This is, Historians and others omitting to quote their Authors. For after
all, Mr. *D'Anville*'s Mistake was not owing to the Disagreement of Travellers,
nor the Misguidance particularly of *Thevenot*; but to *Jarric*'s committing
the Fault complained of. Had he cited his Authors, Mr. *D'Anville*
would have had recourse to them: As he did not, the Geographer did not
think fit to depend on the Historian's bare Authority: well knowing what
Errors Collectors commit; and what a Jumble they often make of Things,
for want of either Care or Skill to examine discording Relations. Tho'
Jarric may not be such, yet he has by his Neglect incurred the same Suspicion.

This Method, commonly practised to conceal an Author's Laziness or
Ignorance, is often made-use of to convey Falsehood more securely, by
rendering the Detection difficult. For these Reasons, this Mal-practice
ought to be exploded; and every such Writer considered as a Suppressor
of Evidence, which is near a-kin to Forgery. In short, a History without
Vouchers ought to pass for a History of the Compiler's own Invention,
and not a Collection from others. No Writers are so guilty of this Enormity
as the *French*; and Mr. *D'Anville*, we fear, has suffered from the same
Misbehaviour of his Countrymen more than once.

FINIS.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

ERRATA. Page 10. line 3. for *on all*, read *in* or *of all*. P. 12. [illegible] 11. for *Vijanagar*, r. *Vijanagar*. Ibid. l. 15. for *his*, r. *this*. Ibid. l. 41. for 1565, r. 1567. P. 14. l. 7. for *Sultan*, r. *Soltan*. P. 15. l. 4, after *Provinces* put a Semicolon. P. 16. l. 15. [illegible]

THE SEAT OF WAR on the Coast OF CHORAMANDEL.

accommodated with a Memoir July 1754.

BAY OF BENGAL

TONDA-MANDALUM

MADURA-SHUR

PART OF MADURA

PART OF TANJAUR

PART OF MARAWA

MADUREY

Gurram-konda · Kotti-pakam · Middlera-palli · Rinjanur · Pala-maleru · Kadapa Nattam · Jedu Durgalir · Pali-konda · Waniambari · Waylur · Kongodi · Tiru-malley · Chili Nayken · Tiru Chira-Palli or Trichina-Palli · Kolatturu · Darma-puram · Kalastri · Kaleshuram · Chitti-petta or Chettapet · Arkaiu or Arkate · Kaveri Pakam · Tripakadel · Kanjevaram or Kanaru-puram · Damalsheri · Damalsheri Pettey · Trivadi · Pedda Nejam Durgam · Goliulam · Velur · Anur · Pali-gad · Malvadi · Kaler · Morandon · Arakap Tirupattur · Pakiapuram · Sherevanna · Shembar · Vanda Wasbal · Parvidur · Lala-pettey · Pole-pettey · Old Jinji · Jinji · Ratlapuram · Perumal · Alampatrey, Alamparaple, or Lampatarey · Kanji-puram, Kanji-nier. or Kelle morre · Pulliruk · Madew-patnam · Elanaur · Pitchur · Oghenur · Shirmashelur · Kaldair · Shopelam · Vardashelam · Valem kupam · Mailvala-gramen · Tirumpi sutrem · Pallikonda-Burum · Tureyur · Pallikonda · Kohudi · Kumbagonam or Kambaconam · Raja-ghiri · Pulliruk · Tirrealu-palli · Amal-pettey · Tanjaur · Manmar-koil · Wallam · Kollu-patti · Aur · Waragur · Kotutur · Pudu Kottey · Tiru mian · Kilaneli kottey · Arcotnegar-kowil · Shombey · Arandanghi · Kilari-Arru R. · Kottar patnam · Kallamedu · C. Kallamedo or Kallimere · Adariam patnam · Topo-kurrey · Tiru-vadi · Pitchy · Tiru-malay · Tiru-malli-vasel · Shengamogam or Kaveri-patnam · Tiru-kadaiur · Tillega · Tranquebar · Karikal · Kaveri R. · Kolerun R. · Veller R. · Vellaveru · Negapatnam · Nega-Patnam · Madew-Patnam · Kardi-vanpatti · Pattu Kottey · Kilaneli kottey · Sholinghur · Shengel-pettey · Paynur · Kabalum Kobolum or Kovilam · Sadrasa-patnam or the Square-Town · Tiru-malli-vasel · Kaveri-patnam · Alampatrey · Pondicherri · Arian-kupam · Shalambar R. · Shevengadi R. · St. Davids English Fort or Cudelur · Porto-kupam or Karvar-kupam · Mahmud-Bandee or Mahmud's Port · Porto Novo · Sholinghur · Tiru-malay-rayen · Kaveri-patnam · Kolerun R. · Tiru-kadaiur · Tranquebar · Karikal · Nega-Patnam · Madew-Patnam · Kardi-vanpatti · Pattu Kottey · Adariam patnam · Topo-kurrey · Kallamedu · C. Kallamedo or Kallimere

Meli-boli-puram or Mavali-varam i.e. the 7 Temples.

Situation of Pondicherri as Observ'd by Astronomers.

	P. Bouchet.	P. Boudier.
Latitude	11° 56′ 28″	11° 55′ 00″
Longitude	78 . 00 . 00	77 . 25 . 00

P. Boudier is followed in this Map.

EXPLANATION.

- City or considerable place
- Indian Temple
- Residence of a Nawob or Mogol Governor
- Residence of a Palliagar, or Indian Prince
- Sutri Inns or Lodging Places
- Kotti Kottey or Kotta a fortified place
- Patnam a town in general
- D. Danes
- E. English
- F. French
- H. Dutch
- P. Portuguese

SCALE.

English Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree.

0 2 4 6 8 10 12

English Miles 69½ to a Degree.

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55

77° 35′ 78° 79° 80° 81° Longitude East from London. 14 13 12 11 10

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